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ABSTRACT

This Project Drive booklet titled The Car: Its Parts and What Makes It Go is one of eight booklets designed for intermediate-level English-as-a-second-language students and low-level adult basic education/basic reading students. The goal of the booklet is to aid the student in developing the oral and sight vocabulary necessary for a basic driver training program. The booklet contains exercises designed either for individual instruction or group work. Appended material includes supplementary exercises, a pretest and posttest, and a word list of important vocabulary presented in each unit of the booklet. (LRA)

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PROJECT DRIVE

THE CAR

Its Parts And What Makes It

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GOooo

BOOK ONE

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LANCASTER-LEBANON INTERMEDIATE UNIT 13

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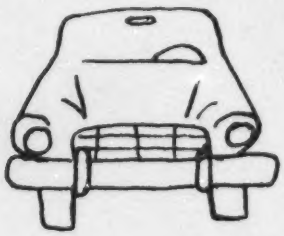
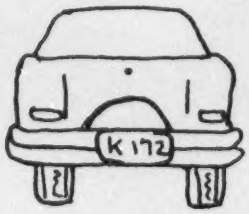
THE CAR - ITS PARTS AND WHAT MAKES IT GOooo

When you look at a car going down the street, what do you see? Shiny metal on the outside? Four wheels going around? What makes that car go? Even when you look inside, you don't see all the parts that make it go. But when you get *behind the wheel* and drive down the street, you know that *something* is there. Let's look at what that "*something*" is.

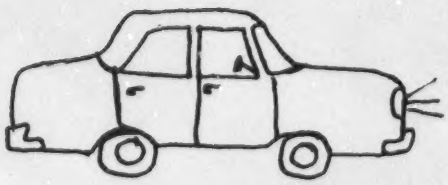
Each part of the car has a name and each part does something to help make the car go. To talk about the parts we use the names:



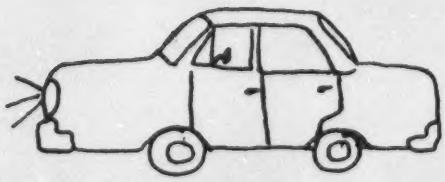
The *FRONT* of the car is the part that you see coming towards you. It is the part of the car that comes first.



The *BACK (or rear)* of the car is the part that you see going away from you. It is the part of the car that comes last.

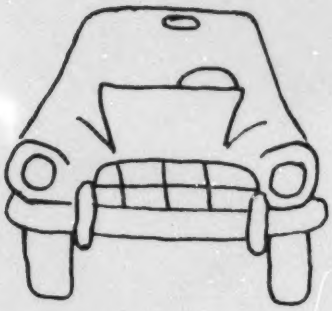


The *RIGHT SIDE* of the car is the passenger's side. It is the part of the car next to the side of the road.

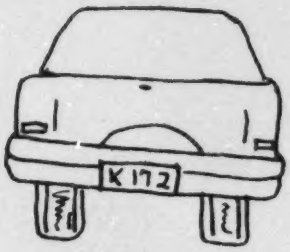


The *LEFT SIDE* of the car is the driver's side. It is the part of the car near the middle of the road.

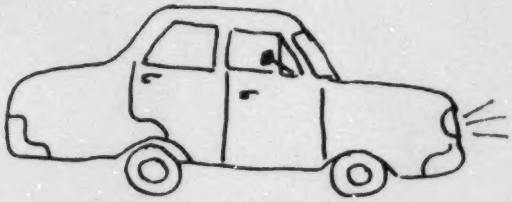
EXERCISE 1: What's my name?



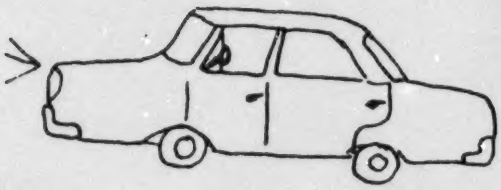
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

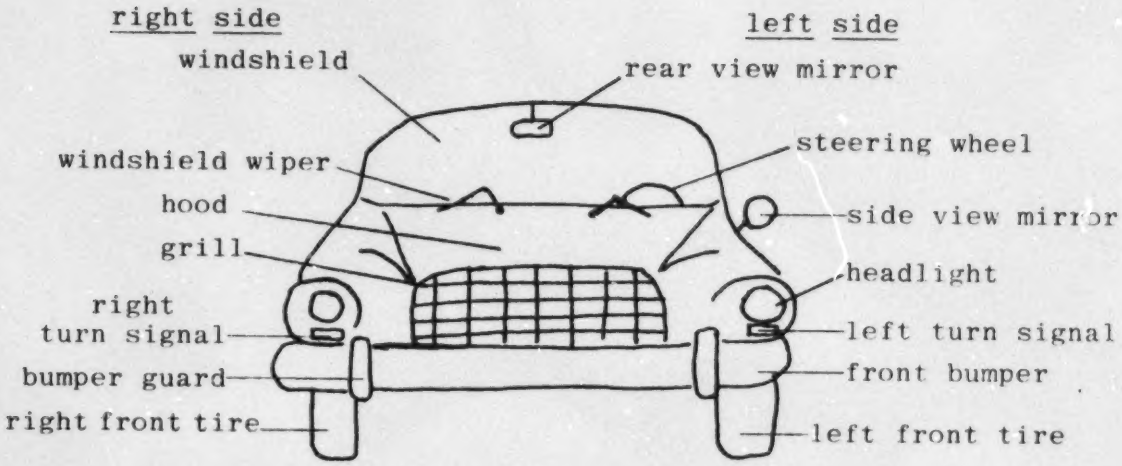


4. _____

EXERCISE 2: Which am I? Draw a line from the name of the words that describe it:

FRONT	goes away from you
BACK	passenger's side
RIGHT SIDE	comes toward you
LEFT SIDE	driver's side

On the *FRONT* of the car, we see:



The *windshield* is the big window that you look through to see the road when you drive the car. If it is raining you use the *windshield wipers* to push the water off the window so that you can see better.

The *hood* covers the motor (engine). The motor is the part of the car that uses gas to make the power that makes the car go.

The *turn signals* are lights that you use to tell other drivers if you are going to turn right or left.

The *headlights* light up the road in front of the car when it is dark. They have a low beam that you use in traffic and a high beam which you use to make the road brighter when there are no cars coming towards you.

EXERCISE 3: Fill in the missing word.

1. The _____ tell other drivers that you are going to turn.

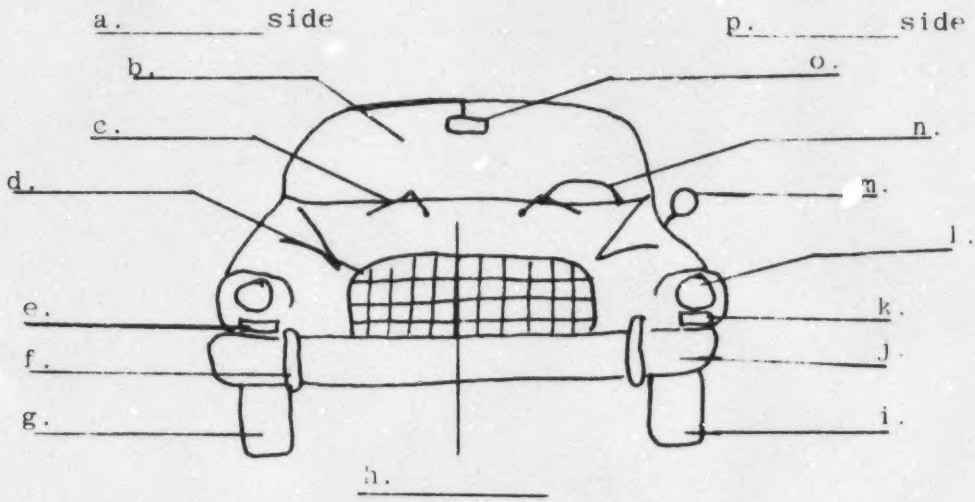
2. Use the _____ when it is raining.

3. Look through the _____ to see the road.

4. The _____ covers the motor.

5. Use the _____ when it is dark.

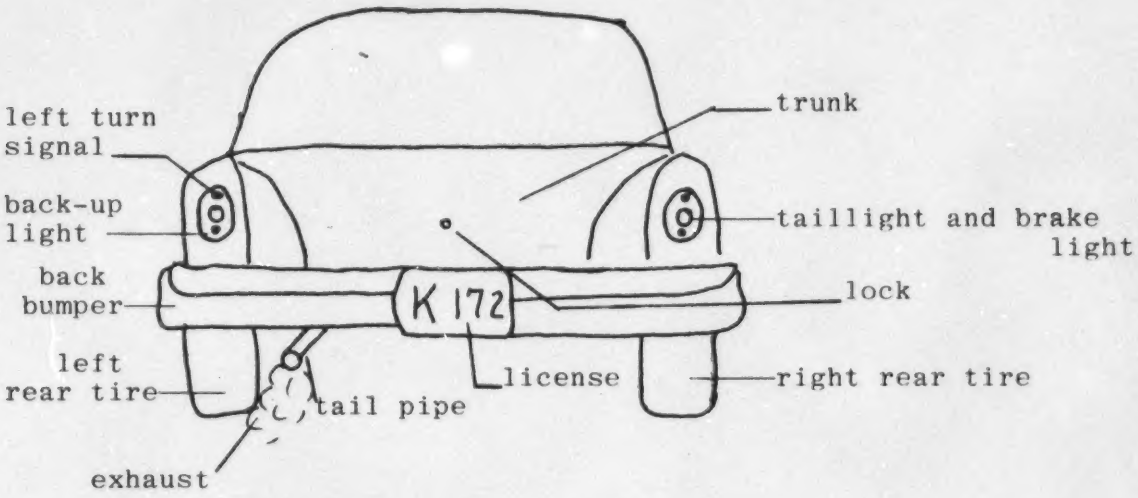
EXERCISE 4: What's my name?



left front tire *windshield* *right front tire*
grill *left turn signal* *windshield wiper*
side view mirror *hood* *left side*
front bumper *bumper guard* *right turn signal*
right side *steering wheel* *headlights*
rear view mirror

On the BACK of the car, we see:

<u>left side</u> <u>right side</u>



There are usually four kinds of *lights* in the back of the car. The *taillight* is a red light. It comes on when you turn on the headlights. The *brake* light is also a red light. It glows bright red when you put on the brakes. This light tells the cars behind you that you are slowing down or stopping. The *back-up* light is a white light. When you put the car in reverse to back up, it lights up the road behind the car. The *turn signals* tell drivers behind you that you are going to turn.

You cannot see the *exhaust*, but if you walk behind a car when its motor is running you will feel hot air coming out of the tail pipe. This air is the unused gas and air from the motor. <u>BE CAREFUL</u>, <u>NEVER</u> run a car motor in a closed garage. The exhaust has a poisonous gas called carbon monoxide. If you breathe it you could become very sick and die.

The *license plate* has a set of letters and numbers. It tells what state the car comes from and can help you find out who owns the car.

EXERCISE 5: Is the statement *true* (T) or *false* (F)?

1. T F The back-up light lights up the road in front of the car.

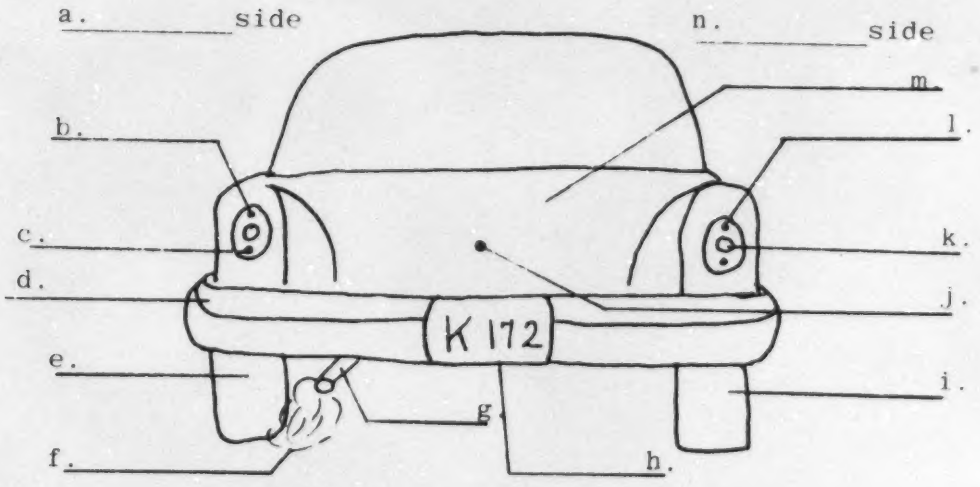
2. T F The license plate helps you find out who owns the car.

3. T F The exhaust of a car cannot hurt you.

4. T F The brake light tells other cars you are going to turn.

5. T F The taillight comes on when you turn on the headlights.

EXERCISE 6: What's my name?

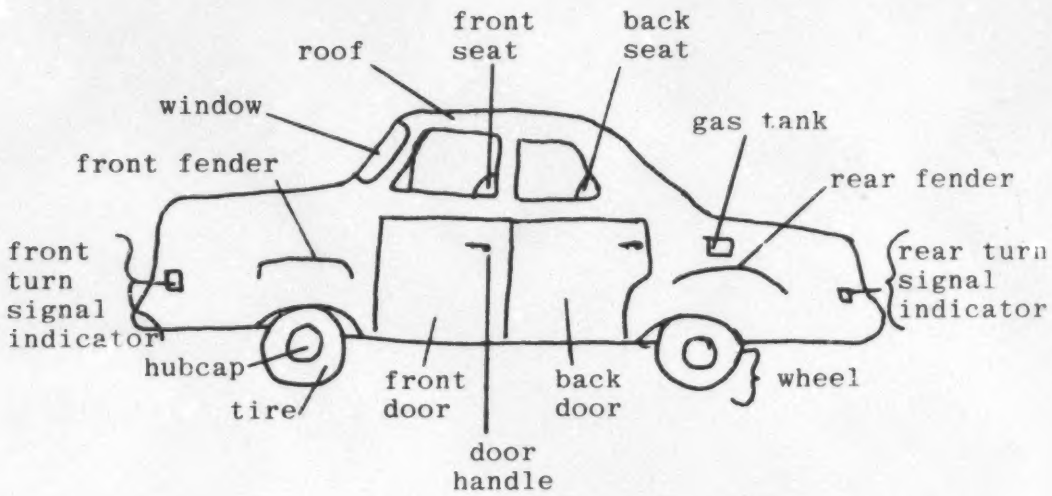


tail pipe
trunk
right rear tire
back-up light
left turn signal

left side
license plate
lock
right rear tire

taillight and brake
right side *side*
exhaust
left rear tire
back bumper

On the *SIDE* of the car, we see:

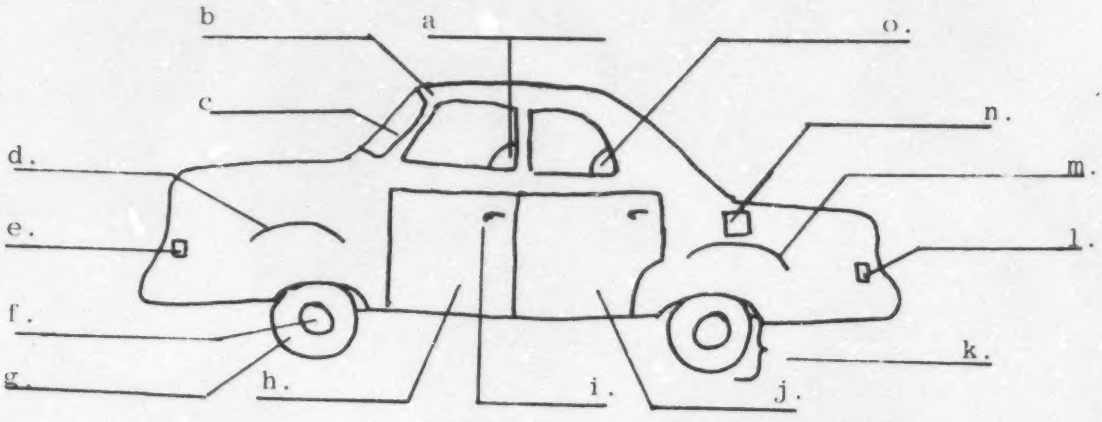


The *roof* is the top of the car.

The *front seat* and *back seat* are where the people sit. Some cars have two *bucket seats* (a seat for one person) in the front instead of one long seat from side to side.

The *turn signal indicators* light up the side of the car when the driver puts on his turn signal.

EXERCISE 7: What's my name?



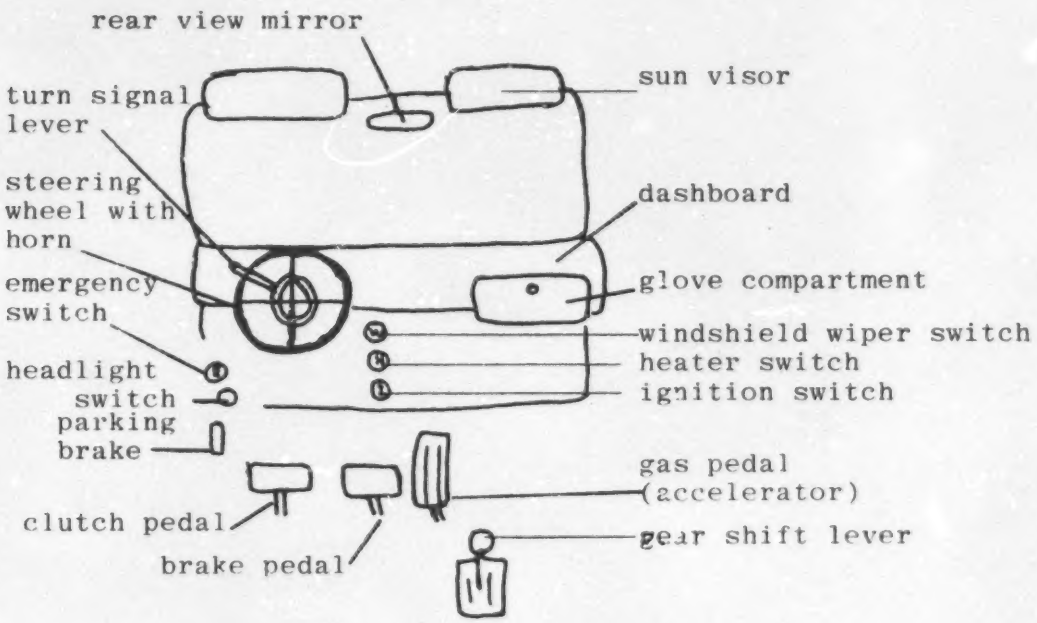
back seat	*window*	*roof*
door handle	*rear turn signal indicator*	*front seat*
hubcaps	*front turn signal*	*back door*
gas tank cover	*wheel*	*tire*
front fender	*front door*	*rear fender*

EXERCISE 8: Can you remember? Am I on the *front* of the car, the *back* of the car, or the *side* of the car? Please answer in complete sentences. EX. *taillight:* The *taillight* is on the back of the car.

1. *windshield* _____
2. *trunk* _____
3. *fender* _____
4. *hood* _____
5. *tail pipe* _____
6. *door* _____
7. *headlight* _____

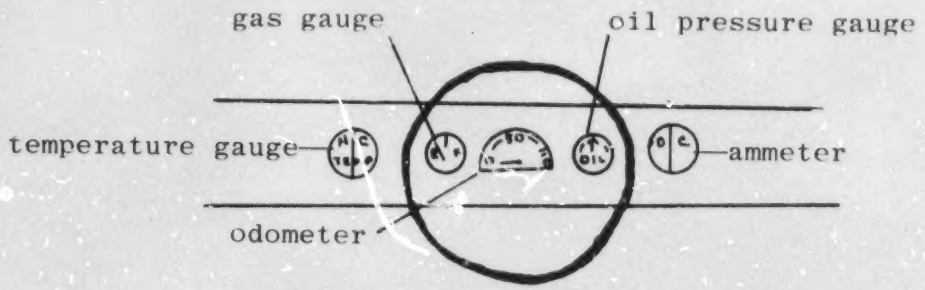
11

Now, let's get inside the car and get ready to drive. But before we go, be sure to check how to use the controls. The inside of each kind of car is a little different, but all cars have the following controls:



The driver uses the *steering wheel* to turn the car's wheels to the right or the left. To make the car move backward or forward at different speeds, you move the *gear shift lever*. All cars have two pedals on the floor - 1.) a *gas pedal* (or accelerator) to give gas to the motor to make the car go faster; and 2) a *brake pedal* to slow down or stop the car. Some cars have a *clutch pedal*. They have a *manual (standard) transmission*. With a manual transmission, you must shift the gears of the car yourself whenever you want to go faster or slower. Cars that don't have a clutch are called automatic. They have an *automatic transmission* which shifts the car's gears for you.

On the dashboard there are also many *gauges*. These *gauges* tell you about how the car is working.

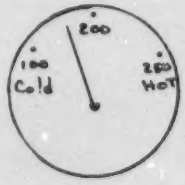


Before you drive, find out how to read each gauge.

GAS GAUGE

The *gas gauge* is a very important gauge. The car's motor needs gas in order to run. If the gas tank is nearly empty, the gas gauge will show you.

The *temperature gauge* shows you how hot the motor is. When a motor is working to make the car go, it gets very hot. So each car has a cooling system. Most cooling systems use water to cool the motor. The water is stored in the radiator of the car and is pumped around the motor to cool it. The temperature gauge tells you how well this system is working. When the motor has been running, the needle of the gauge should be in the middle. If it moves up to the hot zone, the motor is <u>too</u> hot.



TEMPERATURE GAUGE

EXERCISE 9: Fill in the missing word.

1. _____ wiper switch.
2. _____ compartment.
3. Parking _____.
4. _____ pedal (accelerator).
5. _____ wheel.
6. _____ shift lever.
7. _____ switch (for the key).
8. _____ pedal (manual transmission).
9. _____ flasher switch.
10. Brake_____.

EXERCISE 10: Now can you find the missing words from Exercise 9 in the following word square? Circle all ten words.

w	i	n	d	s	h	i	e	l	d	a	p
a	g	l	o	v	e	s	m	a	f	l	e
s	n	a	c	k	j	o	e	n	i	k	d
h	i	s	l	u	k	b	r	a	k	e	a
g	t	b	u	t	i	m	g	a	s	e	l
e	i	i	t	s	t	e	e	r	i	n	g
a	o	g	c	e	g	a	n	i	l	v	e
r	n	o	h	a	z	u	c	u	p	a	y
s	t	a	r	t	o	r	y	n	e	l	d

EXERCISE 11: Fill in the blanks with the missing word.

1. The motor needs _____ in order to run.

2. The _____ gauge shows how full the gas tank is.

3. When the motor is working it gets very _____.

4. Most cooling systems use _____ to cool the motor.

5. The _____ of the car holds the water.

6. The _____ gauge shows how hot the motor is.

SPEEDOMETER
and
ODOMETER

The *speedometer* tells you how fast the car is going. It will help you stay within the speed limit. Remember 55 MPH (88 KPH) is the maximum speed limit all over the United States.

The *odometer* tells you how many miles the car has driven. If you are going to buy a used car it is good to check the odometer. To find out more about used cars, check the booklet on buying a car.

The *oil pressure gauge* tells you if your car has enough oil. Oil is part of the lubrication system of the car. When the motor is running, its parts are rubbing together. This makes them hot and might damage them. The lubricating system protects your car from this damage - it provides oil and grease. (Check the booklet on maintenance for more information on lubrication.)

OIL PRESSURE
GAUGE

The *ammeter* (or warning light) shows how much electricity is going to the battery (C, or charge) or being taken away from the battery (D, or discharge). The warning light comes on when electricity is being drained from the battery. This light goes on when you start the car but it should go off right away.

AMMETER

EXERCISE 12: Fill in the blanks with the missing word.

1. The _____ tells you how fast the car is going.

2. _____ is the maximum speed all over the United States.

3. The _____ tells you how many miles the car has driven.

EXERCISE 13: Fill in the blank with the missing word.

1. The _____ gauge is part of the lubrication system of the car.

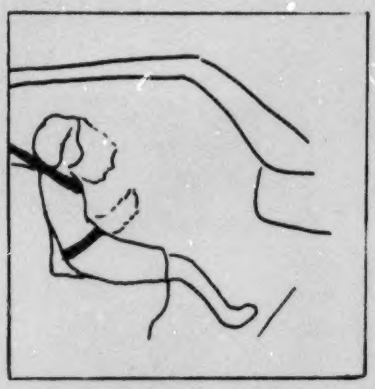
2. _____ protects the parts of the motor that rub together.

3. The ammeter shows how much electricity is going to the _____.

Now we are ready to drive. Adjust your seat so that you are comfortable. Make sure the rear view mirror and the side view mirror allow you to see well behind you. Fasten your seat belt. This is an important step to save you from serious injury or even death.

A crash without seat belts

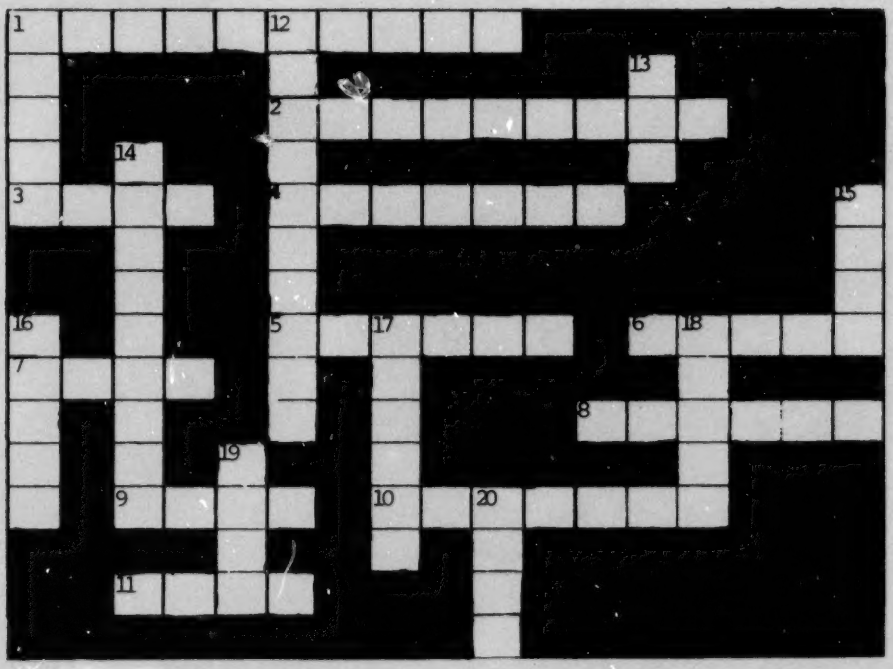
with a seat belt



with a lap and shoulder belt

Now put the key in the ignition; turn on the motor. Put the car in gear and let's goooo!

ACTIVITY SHEET



ACROSS

1. The large window in the front of the car.
2. The transmission that shifts gears for you.
3. The back of the car.
4. The plate with numbers and letters which shows who owns the car.
5. The shinny metal cover in the middle of the wheel.
6. The grill is on the ___ of the car.
7. Covers the motor
8. The turn ___ shows which way the car is going to turn.
9. You use it to get into and out of the car.
10. Unused gas and air.
11. The driver's side.

DOWN

1. The windshield __ pushes water off the windshield when it rains.
12. Lights up the road in front of the car.
13. Lubricates the motor of the car.
14. The panel with instruments and gauges on it.
15. Fasten your ___ belt!
16. The driver turns the steering ___.
17. Protects the front and rear of the car from small bumps.
18. The passenger's side.
19. The top of the car.
20. Makes a noise to warn or signal others.

PRETEST - THE CAR...

Decide whether the sentence is *true* (T) or *false* (F) and circle the correct letter.

1. T F The headlights are located on the front of the car.
2. T F In Pennsylvania the license plate is located on the front of the car.
3. T F The passenger's side is the right side of the car.
4. T F The windshield wipers clean the windshield.
5. T F The hood protects the motor from bad weather.
6. T F Turn signals tell other drivers that you are going to stop.
7. T F The windshield is on the back of the car.
8. T F High beams allow the driver to see better at night.
9. T F The side view mirror is located inside the car.
10. T F In the United States, the steering wheel is on the left side of the car.
11. T F The taillights come on when you turn on the headlights.
12. T F The trunk of the car is used to put things in.
13. T F Using the numbers and letters on the license plate, the police can find out who owns the car.
14. T F If you take off the hubcap the tire will fall off.
15. T F The roof is the top of the car.
16. T F You open the fender to get into the car.
17. T F Most of the controls of the car are on the dashboard.
18. T F The driver uses the steering wheel to turn the car's wheel.
19. T F Only gloves are put in the glove compartment.
20. T F Another name for the brake pedal is the accelerator.
21. T F On the gas gauge "E" tells you that you don't need gas.
22. T F An automatic transmission doesn't have a clutch pedal.
23. T F The rear view mirror is located behind the back seat.
24. T F The odometer tells you how fast you are going.
25. T F The maximum speed in the United States is 55 MPH (miles per hour).

If you do not have 23 or more of these questions correct, this booklet is for you.

POST-TEST

Part I: Multiple Choice - circle the correct answer.

1. The windshield is on the _____ of the car.
   a. side
   b. front
   c. rear
2. The steering wheel is on the _____ of the car.
   a. left side
   b. right side
   c. back seat
3. The side view mirror is located on the _____ of the car.
   a. outside
   b. inside
   c. roof
4. Many people put things in the _____ of the car.
   a. wheel
   b. grill
   c. trunk
5. To go faster you push on the _____.
   a. brake pedal
   b. accelerator
   c. Speedometer
6. The _____ tells you how many miles the car has been driven.
   a. odometer
   b. speedometer
   c. ammeter
7. The control button that works the windshield wipers is usually located on the _____.
   a. floor
   b. dashboard
   c. windshield

8. To drive a car with a standard transmission, you must know how to use the _____.
   a. accelerator
   b. brake pedal
   c. clutch
9. To see better when driving at night, you turn on the _____.
   a. high beams
   b. emergency flashers
   c. turn signals
10. If you are going to turn left, you put on the _____.
   a. right turn signal
   b. emergency flasher
   c. left turn signal

Part II: Fill in the blank with any appropriate word or words.

11. The headlights are on the _____ of the car.
12. The _____ _____ clean the windshield.
13. The police can find out who owns the car by checking the numbers and letters on the _____ _____.
14. Many people put cups, maps, and other things in the _____ compartment.
15. The rear view mirror allows you to see cars _____ you.

Part III: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

16. What is the maximum speed limit in the United States?

17. What does the hood do?

18. Name five things on the dashboard.

19. Why is exhaust dangerous?

20. On a standard transmission, what are the three pedals on the floor of the car and what to they do?

DO YOU KNOW THESE TERMS?

Page 1

1. Behind the wheel = in the driver's seat, behind the steering wheel.
   detrás del volante
   Kề Đằng sau bánh lái (Long=Láixe)
2. Front = the part of the car that comes first.
   adelante
   Đằng trước chiếc xe
3. Back (rear) = the part of the car that comes last.
   atrás
   Đằng sau của xe
4. Right side = the passenger's side.
   el lado derecho
   Phía bên phải hành khách ngồi
5. Left side = the driver's side.
   el lado izquierdo
   Phía bên trái người lái xe ngồi

Page 3

6. Windshield = the large window on the front of the car.
   el parabrisas
   Kính trước mặt
7. Windshield wiper = pushes water off the windshield when it rains.
   los limpiaparabrisas
   Bộ phận quạt nước
8. Hood = covers the motor.
   la cubierta
   Phần bao bọc đông cơ đằng trước xe
9. Grill = decorates the front of the car and lets air come in to cool the motor.
   la catalina
   Tấm cản bóng đèn va thùng nước đằng trước xe (mặt na xe)
10. Turn signal = a light that indicates which way the car is going to turn.
    el indicador
    Đèn báo hiệu trái, phải

11. Bumper guard = rubber to protect the bumper.
el contrachoques
Miếng cao su để bảo vệ bồm đầy

12. Tire = the thick rubber around the wheel to make the car ride smoother.
la llanta
Vỏ banh xe

13. Rear view mirror = a mirror inside the car to help the driver look behind the car.
el espejo de atrás
Kính chiếu hậu

14. Steering wheel = the driver turns it to make the car turn to the right or left.
el volante
Banh lái

15. Side view mirror = a mirror outside the car to help the driver look behind the car.
el espejo de afuera
Kính hông

16. Headlights = light up the road in front of the car when it is dark.
las luces low beam - use in traffic
Đèn phía trước xe high beam - more light, shines farther, use when there are no cars coming towards you.

17. Bumper = a chrome covered piece of metal which protects the front and rear from small bumps.
el parachoques
Hai vanh cản trước và sau của xe

Page 5

18. Back-up light = lights up the road behind the car, comes on automatically when the driver puts the car in reverse.
las luces de retroceso
Đèn lùi của xe

19. Exhaust = unused gas and air from the motor.
el escape
Ống bo (ống thoát hỏi xăng và không khí từ động cơ)

20. Tail pipe = carries the gas and air to the outside.
el tubo del escape
Ống thóat hơi xăng và không khí từ phần cuối cùng ra ngoài

21. License plate = a set of letters and numbers which show the state where the car comes from and can tell who owns the car (by checking the registration in that state.)
la placa
Bảng số

22. Trunk = covers the storage space.
el portaequipaje
Thùng xe

23. Tail light = red light on the rear of the car which comes on when the brakes are on.
la luz de atrás
Đèn đỏ đằng sau xe

24. Brake light = a red light on the rear which comes on when the brakes are applied.
la luz de los frenos
Đèn thắng

25. Lock = to close the trunk with the key so no one can get in.
la cerradura
Khóa

PAGE 7

26. Roof = top of the car.
el techo
Trần xe

27. Bucket seat = a seat for one person.
el asiento
Ghế ngồi

28. Fender = a metal frame over the wheel.
lel guardafengo
Khung bằng sắt bao phủ hai bên hông của xe hỏi

29. Hubcap = a shinny metal cover in the middle of the wheel.
la cubierta de la llanta
Vòng sắt bao phủ mặt ngoài của bánh xe

30. Door handle = use to open and close the door.
el picaporte
Đồ nắm để đóng hoặc mở cửa xe

31. Turn signal indicator = a small light on the side of the car which lights if the turn signal is on.
el indicador del cambio de vía
Đèn báo hiệu queo trái hoặc phải bên trong xe

PAGE 9

32. Dashboard = a panel with instruments and gauges on it.
el tablero
Bề mặt của tấm bảng có ghi dấu hiệu của đèn, gạt tàm thuốc.

33. Horn = on the steering wheel; use it to signal or warn others.

la bocina (el pito)

Còi, kèn

34. Turn signal lever = the driver turns it on to show other drivers when he is going to turn right or left.

la palanca de doblar

Cần bật đèn hiệu trái hay phải kề bánh lái

35. Headlight switch = turns on the headlights; if you pull part way out, the parking lights are on; if you pull the whole way, the low beams are on; if you push the high beam switch, the high beams come on.

el botón de las luces

Nút vặn đèn trước

36. Emergency flasher switch = makes the turn signals (all four) blink on and off in an emergency.

las luces de emergencia

Nút khẩn cấp. Đen báo khẩn cấp

37. Parking brake (or emergency brake) = keeps the car from rolling when it is parked.

el freno de emergencia

Thắng xe trong lúc đậu

38. Clutch pedal (in manual transmission cars) = releases the clutch in the transmission.

el pedal del embrague (cloche)

Thắng am-bi-da

39. Brake pedal = applies the brakes.

el pedal del freno

Chân Thắng (dừng xe khi đang chạy)

40. Gas pedal (accelerator) = gives the motor gas.

el acelerador

Chân gas (xăng lên động cỏ)

41. Gear shift lever = changes the gears; in a manual transmission, push in the clutch first; in an automatic transmission, just move the lever.

la palanca de cambio de velocidad

Cần sang số xe

42. Windshield wiper switch = turns on the windshield wipers.

el botón de los limpiaparabrisas

Nút quạt nước

43. Radio = an extra that many cars have added.

el radio

Máy phóng thanh

44. Glove compartment = a small storage area in the dashboard.
la guantera
Ngăn đựng vật dụng nhỏ trong xe

45. Heater switch = blows warm air into the car. There may also be a defroster to blow warm air onto the windshield. Some cars also have air conditioning to cool them on hot days.
el botón de la calefacción
Nút vặn máy âm, máy nóng

46. Ignition switch = turns on the motor.
el arranque
Nút vặn động cơ lên

47. Automatic transmission = shifts the car's gears for you.
la transmisión automática
Sô tự động, xe tự động

48. Manual transmission = you use with the clutch to shift the gears.
la transmisión manual
Xe sang sô (dùng cần sang sô)

Page 11

49. Gas gauge = shows how full the gas tank is.
el medidor de gasolina
Đồng hồ xăng

50. Temperature gauge = shows how hot the motor is.
el medidor de temperatura
Dấu chỉ nhiệt độ

51. Odometer = shows how many miles the car has driven.
el odómetro
Đồng hồ chỉ số miles mà chiếc xe đã chạy, đã dùng

52. Speedometer = shows how fast the car is going.
el espidómetro
Đồng hồ tốc độ

53. Oil pressure gauge = shows the pressure at which the oil is being pumped through the motor.
el medidor de la presión del aceite
Bộ phận đo áp lực của dầu được bơm vao động co

54. Ammeter = shows how much electricity is going to the battery or being taken from the battery.
el amperímetro
Đồng hồ đo chiều dòng điện.